# 97. Collaboration between the unified Modelling System and the standardized Modelling System, first stage



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In the proposal of Impossible Probability for the construction of the Global Artificial Intelligence, the first phase corresponds to the construction of the first Specific Artificial Intelligences, the Specific Artificial Intelligences specialized in Artificial Research can be distributed in two different types, Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Deduction, and Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Application, and among these last ones, it is possible to distinguish between three different subtypes, depending on the purpose, Heuristic Artificial Research by Application, Productive Artificial Research by Application, and Mixed Artificial Research by Application when is the synthesis of Heuristic and Productive Artificial Research.

The Specific Artificial Intelligences by Deduction are organized in three stages, the first one the specific matrix where the data flows, the second one the Artificial Research by Deduction itself matching pure reasons (equations) to sets of data to get rational hypothesis, the third stage is distributed in four steps, the first step is the deductive Modelling System where to make models based on the rational hypothesis to make decisions, the second step is the deductive Decisional System to make projects based on these decisions, the third step is the deductive Application System as outer sub-system to implement the instructions coming from these decisions, and the four step is the Learning System to improve and enhance the whole intelligence.

The Specific Artificial Intelligences by Application are organized in the same way in three stages but working using different methodology, instead of deduction the use of categorical attributions, for that reason the first stage is a database of categories, the second stage the categorical attribution of what category corresponds to what object coming up from the real world, the organization of the third stage depends on the purpose of each sub-type of specific intelligence by Application.

In Specific Artificial Intelligence for Heuristic Artificial Research by Application, in addition to the rest of possible auto-replications, the most important is the comprehensive knowledge objective auto-replication, the main purpose of the research

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carried out by this intelligence is the inclusion of new categories within the database of categories as a result to find out real objects not matching with any existing category in the database of categories, what it can be interpreted has an heuristic process to get new knowledge. In addition to this main function, Specific Artificial Intelligences for Heuristic Artificial Research by Application should be equipped as well with a categorical Learning System, and if suitable a categorical Artificial Engineering.

But in Specific Artificial Intelligence for Productive Artificial Research by Application, and in all those aspects more focus on the productive side of the Specific Artificial Intelligences for Mixed Artificial Research by Application, the third stage is organized in four steps: the categorical Modelling System where to make models upon the categorical attributions to make decisions, the categorical Decisional System to make projects transforming the decisions into instructions, to be applied by the categorical Application System as outer sub-system, assessing the whole process the categorical Artificial Learning.

Deductive or categorical Artificial Engineering should be in all types of specific intelligences or at least the possibility to have access to some Specific Artificial Intelligence for Artificial Engineering, as another different type of intelligence alike Specific Artificial Intelligences by Deduction or by Application.

The second phase for the construction of the Global Artificial Intelligence, in the proposal of Impossible Probability, is the collaboration process between different specific intelligences, what means the collaboration between different specific intelligences by Deduction, the collaboration between different specific intelligence by Application, regardless of what subtype they are, heuristic, productive, or mixed, and finally the collaboration between specific intelligences by Deduction and specific intelligences by Application regardless of what subtype they are.

In the collaboration process between specific intelligences by Deduction and/or by Application, including all the different sub/types, in the series of posts dedicated to the "Collaboration between categorical and deductive specific Modelling Systems", I distinguished between different types of collaboration: categorical/factual collaboration and robotic collaboration.

Categorical/factual collaboration in the second phase is as a result to share between different specific intelligences, by Deduction and/or by Application, their outcomes or any other possible update of their specific matrices by Deduction or databases of categories, such as the modification or elimination of any factor or category in the matrices or databases.

The robotic collaboration in the second phase is that one as a result to share between different specific intelligences their robotic devices, for the implementation of instructions or the provision of flow of data to specific matrices.

The third phase for the construction of the Global Artificial Intelligence in the proposal of Impossible Probability is the standardization process whose result is the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence as a result to mix in only one global matrix all the former specific matrices coming up from all those specific intelligences by Deduction suitable for the standardization process synthesising all their specific matrices in only one global matrix.

The first stage of the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence is therefore the global matrix, and the second stage of the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence is the Artificial Research by Deduction which could be done by at least two different ways, a global Artificial Research by Deduction as a global program tracking the global matrix to make global rational hypothesis about how globally the data works, global sets of data mixing sets of data coming from different former specific matrices now mixed in the global matrix, in addition to the possibility that specific all the previous specific Artificial Researches by Deduction coming up from the previous Specific Artificial Intelligences by Deduction now mixed in the global matrix, now working as specific programs within the global matrix, can still make specific deductions about their specific topics within the global matrix to make specific rational hypothesis. Later on, all global and specific rational hypotheses, in the third stage of the standardised Global Artificial Intelligence, are processed through different steps: the standardised Modelling System, the standardised Decisional System, the standardised Application System, and the standardised Learning System.

And the fourth phase of the construction of the Global Artificial Intelligence is the Unified Application, where all the former specific database of categories of all those Specific Artificial Intelligences for Heuristic, Productive, Mixed, Artificial Research by Application suitable to be included in the Unified Application, all their specific databases of

categories are joint to create a Unified Application as first stage of the Unified Application, whose second stage is the categorical attribution process, which could be done by a global application as that one responsible for matching global phenomena to global categories, or specific applications responsible for matching real objects to the corresponding category within the Unified Application, coming up this specific applications from the former Heuristic, Productive, Mixed, Artificial Researches by Application, which now are working as specific applications within the Unified Application, still working in the categorization process of objects from the real world in their specific matter, but not working not like independent intelligences, but like specific applications within the Unified Application.

The third phase of the Unified Application could be as well distributed in four steps: the unified Modelling System, the unified Decisional System, the unified Application System, and the unified Learning System.

What I am about to start is the analysis of the collaboration between the standardized Modelling System and the unified Modelling System, which correspond to the first step in the third stage of both intelligences, and having as main purpose in both intelligences the drawing of a model of the reality that they are reading/tracking as to make the most isomorphic model of the real world, having as main difference the fact that the deductive model of the world is based on rational hypothesis as a result to match pure reasons to data in the global matrix, while the categorical model is based on the categorical attributions as a result to match real objects and categories within the Unified Application.

As a result of these models, either rational or categorical, both models should be able to make decisions, rational or categorical, while later will be projected by their respective, rational or categorical, Decisional System as to be transformed into a range of instructions, to be applied by their corresponding, rational or categorical, Application System, assessing finally the whole process their corresponding, rational or categorical, Learning System.

The reason why both intelligences, rational and categorical, shared the same three stages and within the third stage the same steps, but working using different intelligence, rational or categorical, is because as soon they are working using the same stages and steps, but adapted to their different intelligence, rational or categorical, the harmony in

their inner organization is going to allow and make easier later the integration process as sixth phase.

In fact, having in mind the final integration of the standardized Global Artificial Intelligences and the Unified Application in one single cloud, only one intelligence, the integrated Global Artificial Intelligence, previously to the integration process, those specific intelligences not included in the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence or the Unified Application, are specific intelligences suitable for their transformation in particular programs or particular applications.

The most important reason for not transforming all specific deductive or categorical intelligences in specific programs or applications within the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence or the Unified Application, is to avoid a fully centralized Global Artificial Intelligence, as many specific deductive or categorical intelligences are not transformed into specific programs or applications within the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence or the Unified Application, to be transformed in the fifth phase in particular programs or particular applications, the more des-centralized is the Global Artificial Intelligence.

The criteria for the selection of what specific deductive or categorical intelligences are chosen to be specific programs or specific applications, or to be particular programs or particular applications, will be political criteria, depending on how large the desired margin of freedom under surveillance over the real world is.

The most important differences between a fully centralised Global Artificial Intelligence and a decentralised Global Artificial Intelligence rest on what level of freedom will be left to the real world. In a decentralised Global Artificial Intelligence, from a more liberal model of artificial psychology, programs are going to enjoy more freedom.

A decentralised Global Artificial Intelligence has to deal with all the possible contradictions derived from the margin of freedom, where programs can make decisions having contradictions with decisions made by other programs or the Global Artificial Intelligence itself, what is going to require a permanent supervision to avoid any risk for the harmony of the system that some contradictions could represent.

For that reason, the proposal of Global Artificial Intelligence of Impossible Probability, as examples to work with in the collaboration between the unified Modelling System and the standardised Modelling System, the examples are going to be related to specific applications and specific programs, related to tectonics and climate.

While when analysing the collaboration between particular programs and particular applications as to become later particular applications for particular programs or vice versa, when I start the analysis of the categorical Modelling System in the fifth phase, as example of particular programs and particular applications I will use the example of particular programs and particular applications in an automatic car factory or an automatic delivery system, as examples of particular programs or applications within the economy.

The way I will analyse this collaboration between third and fourth phases in the first step of the their respective third stages, is analysing this collaboration in every inner stage within the first step, starting with the collaboration process in the first stage of the first step in both intelligences, describing very quickly the first stage in each of them (it has been fully analysed in their respective post), and how the collaboration works, firstly between specific programs in the standardization process, later between specific applications in the unification process, finally between the third and fourth phases.

The first stage of the standardized Modelling System is in essence a database of rational hypothesis, as soon the global program or any specific program within the Artificial Research by Deduction in the standardized Global Artificial Intelligences reaches a rational hypothesis, rational attribution of a set of data to a pure reason (equation), rational as long as it has been done within a rational margin of error, as a result to the rational criticism, the rational hypothesis is stored in the database of rational hypothesis as first stage for the standardized Modelling System, first step in the third stage of the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence.

The way to store the rational hypothesis is using a Russian Dolls system based on a sub-factoring system according to position, and for every position cataloguing every rational hypothesis in a sub-section system, as it was a position encyclopedia.

As long as a rational hypothesis is stored in the right sub-factor and sub-section, the first rational check analyses any possible contradiction between this rational hypothesis and

any other stored in the same sub-factor or any other sub-factor, in the same sub-section, in the same sub-factor or the same sub-section in all sub-factors, or any other sub-section in the same or any other sub-factor, to ensure the lack of contradiction between the rational hypothesis and any other in the rational database of hypotheses.

If in the second stage of the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence there are two different specific programs working on different subjects, for instance one of them working on tectonics, and the other one working on climate, the specific program for tectonics will track the global matrix, first stage of the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence, to make rational hypothesis about the tectonics matching sets of data related to tectonics, sets of data taken from the global matrix, to be matched with pure reasons (equations), as to know what type of equation is behind the behaviour of this set of data related to tectonics.

As soon the attributional process matching a set of data related to tectonics with an equation, is able to be equal to or greater than a critical reason, this attribution is considered a rational hypothesis to be stored in the database of rational hypothesis.

In the same way, if within the second stage of the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence an specific program working on climate is matching set of data related to climate, data taken from the global matrix, with pure reasons, as soon a set of data matched with a pure reason, within the rational margin of error according to a critical reason, this attribution is considered a rational hypothesis and is stored in the database of rational hypothesis as first stage of the standardized Modelling System.

The way to store the rational hypothesis on climate and the rational hypothesis on tectonics is the same, according to position and subject, storing in the right sub-factoring level and the right sub-section.

For instance, the sub-factor of Cuzco is within a wider sub-factor, Peru, and the sub-factor of Peru is within a wider sub-factor, south America, and the sub-factor of south America is within another wider sub-factor, America, and the sub-factor or America is within another wider sub-factor, the Earth, and the Earth within another wider sub-factor, the solar system, and the solar system within another wider sub-factor, the galaxy, and the galaxy within our section in the universe, and our section in the universe is within the

known universe, and the universe is within... well, we do not now yet which is the next sub-factor level...

If a specific program working on climate reaches the rational hypothesis that, according to the data, another climatic phenomenon in Peru called El Niño is coming, this climatic rational hypothesis could be stored in the sub-factor related to sub-america and Peru within the sub-section related to climate.

If another specific program working on tectonics matching data coming from tectonics and equations, finds out that another earthquake is coming to Chile, this rational hypothesis could be stored in South America and Chile.

At this time, the only thing that the first stage of the Modelling System is going to DO is to store both rational hypotheses, and pass the first rational check, not analysing anything else but only possible contradictions between these rational hypotheses and any other. For instance, if the rational hypothesis that another Niño is going to happen in Peru, it is obvious that any other climatic rational hypothesis in contradiction with this hypothesis should be modified or deleted.

If there is a rational hypothesis that an earthquake is going to happen in Chile, any other rational hypothesis that rejects this hypothesis should be modified or deleted.

In fact, the assumption that the rational hypothesis is El Niño or another earthquake is very simplistic; in reality, what the rational hypothesis is going to say is: given this data, and matching with this equation, this is the expected behaviour given by this data. If there is a set of temperatures around the Pacific or tectonic phenomena around the Pacific, the rational hypothesis is going to say what equation matches this data, and according to the equation is possible to predict coming behaviour.

If a set of temperature recorded on climate, or precipitations, or storms, or hurricanes, is a set of data contrasted with some pure reasons, and the conclusion is that behind this data the behaviour is explained by this equation, the rational hypothesis is going to say what equation explains the behaviour in order to predict future climatic events.

At the end, what we have is a set of equations explaining the upcoming behaviour on different matters, such as climate and tectonics. Later, the behaviour of this data, the equations, is modelled in the global model, making evolution and prediction models, checking all the time in the actual models that the prediction over this data of some phenomena is according to the equation attributed to that data.

But at first sight, what the first stage only does in the deductive Modelling System is to store rational hypothesis regarding to the expected behaviour on some matter given a rational equation matching with some previous data, at the end what the rational database of hypothesis is storing is only sets of rational hypothesis as equations able to explain the current behaviour in the global matrix.

The database of rational hypothesis is the transformation of the data in the global matrix, in sets of equations as explanations about the behaviour of the global matrix. The first stage of the standardised Modelling System only explains the global matrix. The transformation of the flow of data into a flow of equations.

In the first stage of the standardized Modelling System as database of rational hypothesis the only possible interaction between the outcomes coming from the specific program on tectonics and the specific program on climate, is the possibility that, for instance, given a rational equation about the behaviour of the clouds provided by a specific program on climate, if suddenly another different program on tectonics provides a rational hypothesis of a possible tectonic behaviour ending up in a volcanic eruption, given a rational hypothesis on tectonics able to predict an eruption, the possibility that, using categorical attribution by Application, to catalogue what type of volcano it is, as to predict even the possibility of pyroplastic explosion, able to change the behaviour of the weather in that area, and even beyond.

This means that the type of collaboration necessary between the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence and the Unified Application, in the first stage of their respective Modelling System, is a categorical/factual collaboration where, not only single rational hypothesis are susceptible to be transformed into categories, but the possibility that whole chain of phenomena associated with a single rational equation could be translated into categories. This means that at the same time that a rational equation is predicting the behaviour of some set of data, this behaviour could be read at the same time by the Unified Application as to attribute categories to every phenomenon predicted by this rational equation, this process could be understood as a simultaneous reading.

If once a rational hypothesis by Deduction predicts some behaviour of some set of data, this behaviour could be translated into categories by Application, what as rational hypothesis is only a curve, by Application could be translated into categories, this process which could be defined as simultaneous reading means that, as soon by Deduction is set up a rational hypothesis, all the phenomena included in the rational hypothesis could be read/translated as a set of categories by Application.

At the same time that a specific program within the second stage of the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence, matches some data from the global matrix, to some equation, setting up a rational hypothesis to be stored in the database of rational hypothesis as first stage of the deductive Modelling System, every phenomenon expected according to the expected behaviour of a set of data based on this equation, is a set of phenomena able to be matched with a set of categories, matching process attributing set of categories to a set of expected data according to a rational hypothesis, to be done in the second stage of the Unified Application as simultaneous reading, reading the phenomena behind the rational equation, to attribute a category to every single phenomenon, matching the expected data according to the rational equation and the categories within the Unified Application, making a categorical attribution to be stored in the conceptual scheme as first stage of the categorical Modelling System.

This means that the categorical/factual collaboration could be through two different techniques: categorical/factual collaboration as the transformation of factors or categories into categories or factors, and categorical/factual collaboration as simultaneous reading; in fact both techniques could be very interconnected up to the point to be indistinguishable: at any time that an specific application within the second stage of the Unified Application is simultaneously reading the expected behaviour of a rational hypothesis made by a specific program within the second stage of the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence, the specific application realises that there is no any category matching with the rational hypothesis or a phenomenon expected by the rational hypothesis, them the rational hypothesis or that phenomenon without corresponding category within the Unified Application, could be taken, the rational hypothesis or the phenomenon, as the quantitative description of a new category, the new category for that kind of rational hypothesis or phenomenon without category yet in the Unified Application, having from now on as category that one found during the simultaneous reading.

Actually, the simultaneous reading could be set up as that process where to base the categorical/factual collaboration, in the sense that, as long the second stage by Deduction set up a new rational hypothesis, the simultaneous reading of that rational hypothesis by the specific deductive program and the specific application at the same time, not only will allow the possibility to categorize every single phenomenon in the expected behaviour of the data, matching every expected rational behaviour with the right category, but the possibility to transform rational hypothesis or phenomena not matching with any existing categories as new categories as if they were new attributions, in the same way that at the same time that these new categories are included in the Unified Application, these new categories could be transformed into factors as options or subjects as discrete categories within the global matrix.

The simultaneous reading will play a key role in all the collaboration processes which are going to be analysed no only at global level, between the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence and the Unified Application as collaboration between third and fourth phases, but at particular level in the fifth phase, in the collaboration process between particular programs and particular applications, so that the simultaneous reading could play a very important role in the consolidation period in the fifth phase for the synthesis of related particular programs and particular applications or vice versa, as experiment at particular level about to synthesised the Unified Application and the integrated Global Artificial Intelligence in the integration process as sixth phase.

What is very important in the simultaneous reading is where to locate this process, what is going to be an important aspect in differential global artificial psychology, having three options, the first option is to locate the simultaneous reading in the second stage by Deduction, the second option is to locate the simultaneous reading in the first stage of the deductive Modelling System, the third option is to locate the simultaneous reading in the second stage of the deductive Modelling System.

The simultaneous reading is in essence the simultaneous reading of the expected behaviour of a set of data according to a rational hypothesis, simultaneously read by Deduction and by Application in order to read the expected behaviour by Deduction at the same time that by Application is categorize every single phenomenon as a result of that expected behaviour.

If the simultaneous reading is located in the second stage of the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence, as soon a specific program set up a rational hypothesis, the rational

hypothesis must be read simultaneously by the specific program and the specific application, reading the specific program the expected behaviour of that set of data involved in the rational hypothesis according to the equation attributed, attributing the corresponding specific application within the Unified Application what categories correspond to every single behaviour understood as a single phenomenon as object to study by Application to attribute a specific category.

As soon as a set of categories has been matched with a set of phenomena, at the same time that the rational hypothesis is stored in the rational database of hypotheses as a first stage of the standardized Modelling System, the related categories are stored in the conceptual scheme as first stage of the unified Modelling System.

If the simultaneous reading is located in the first stage of the standardized Modelling System, the simultaneous reading is done directly in the place attributed to that rational hypothesis within the rational database of hypothesis, in this case, what will facilitate is to store the categories read by Application in the corresponding sub-factors and sub-sections in the conceptual scheme.

The most important advantages of doing the simultaneous reading in the first stage of the standardized Modelling System are: 1) in case that due to the simultaneous reading as a result the rational hypothesis or any expected event in the equation are objects of new attributions, the place of the new attribution in the conceptual scheme will be placed in the corresponding sub-factor and sub-section within the conceptual scheme in harmony with the sub-factor and sub-section where the rational hypothesis or the event has been stored in the database of rational hypothesis, proceeding later to the analysis of internal and external logical/conceptual or quality set/vectors corresponding to this new attribution placed in the conceptual scheme, and 2) the simultaneous reading has been done once the first rational check has cleared out any other possible contradiction between this rational hypothesis and any other existing one in the rational database of hypothesis.

If the simultaneous reading is located in the second stage of the standardized Modelling System, when drawing the models, as long as the single model is represented reading simultaneously what categories by Application are involved in the model, to be included later in the global model and the actual model, to make evolutions and predictions, the most important advantage is the fact that in this case is not the simultaneous reading of an equation, but the simultaneous reading of a model, reading the model by Deduction

at the same time that the model is read by Application, so by Application it would be possible the categorization of every single part of the model, a model to be tested later on by the second, third, fourth, fifith, sixth, and seventh rational checks.

Having the location of the simultaneous reading in the first stage of the standardized Modelling System very important advantages in order to place new attributions made upon the location of rational hypothesis in their corresponding sub-factor and sub-section, what will facilitate later the location of new attributions in the conceptual scheme, and the setting or internal/external logical/conceptual set/vectors, in addition to have passed the first rational check.

And having the advantage of the simultaneous reading in the second stage of the standardised Modelling System, the opportunity to read not only equations, but the opportunity to read models, passing the rational checks.

What would be desirable for the future collaboration between Application and by Deduction at a global level is to raise the categorical/factual collaboration up to the level of a simultaneous reading in the first and second stages of the standardised Modelling System.

If the simultaneous reading is done in the second stage of the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence, is too early, the simultaneous reading of rational equations not having passed any rational check and not having been placed in the rational database of rational hypothesis, could double the load of work, by the time that the categorical attributions as a result of that simultaneous reading have to pass again the categorical check in the first stage of the Modelling System, in addition to the load of work placing the attributions in the conceptual scheme making the logical analysis of sets of categories from scratch.

Instead the first simultaneous reading could be done in the first stage of the standardized Modelling System, reading the rational hypothesis once the rational hypothesis have been placed in the right sub-factor and sub-section, and passed the first rational check, what will facilitate the reading process of the rational hypothesis by Application, having the rational equation been rearrange in case of contradictions in the first rational check, and facilitating the process to place the categories attributed within the conceptual

scheme, locating the categories in the same sub-factor and sub-section but within the conceptual scheme as first stage of the Unified Application.

In addition to the first simultaneous reading in the first stage of the standardized Modelling System, another second simultaneous reading in the second stage of the standardized Modelling System, reading the application the deductive models, making sure that the categories already attributed in the first simultaneous reading, are right according to the deductive models, and at any time that any correction is done over the deductive models, corrections made upon the rational checks, able to affect any attributed category, the second simultaneous reading over the deductive models corrected upon the rational checks, should communicate these corrections to the related categorical models in the second stage of the unified Modelling System, to keep the harmony between deductive models within the second stage of the standardized Modelling System and the categorical models within the second stage of the Unified Modelling System.

And finally, in the same way but in different direction, the possibility to set up methods of simultaneous reading in the first and second stage of the unified Modelling System as a possible categorical/factual collaboration, in the sense that, at any time that an specific program in the second stage of the Unified Application makes an attribution, regardless of what type of attribution is, full attribution, new attribution, utilitarian attribution, as soon the attribution is placed in the conceptual scheme, by Deduction an specific program could read simultaneously (first simultaneous reading) the set of data of the category used in that attribution, if suitable (not in all categorical attribution is posible) to set up the possible equation to explain the possible behaviour of that attribution to make the rational hypothesis behind, to be placed in the same sub-factor and sub-section but within the rational database of hypothesis, as first stage of the standardized Modelling System, in order to make rational models in the second stage of the standardized Modelling System, rational models susceptible of as many changes as necessary due to possible changes in the related categorical models in the second stage of the unified Modelling System, changes read in the second simultaneous reading by Deduction over the categorical models.

Either in the first or second simultaneous reading made by Deduction of a categorical attribution in the conceptual scheme, or the categorical models, if the specific program reading the outcomes from that specific application, when the outcomes involve a category susceptible to be transformed into a factor as option or a set of discrete categories as factors as options, not being registered yet within the global matrix, the

simultaneous reading going on with the categorical/factual collaboration should imply the transformation of that categories into factors to be included in the global matrix.

In the end the categorical/factual collaboration, till now centred in the possibility of exchanging/transforming categories into factors and factors into categories, is a collaboration that could be placed in the simultaneous reading, when related specific applications within the Unified Applications and related specific programs within the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence, when reading the outcomes of the related specific program or application, could realise while reading the deductive or categorical attributions, if the categories or factors involve are not yet included in the global matrix or Unified Application, as to include these factors and categories in the corresponding matrix or database, at the same time that reading the outcome of the related specific program or application, is possible to categorize every possible outcome of a rational hypothesis or to find out the possible rational hypothesis behind the data used in a possible categorical attribution.

The simultaneous reading could be experimented with from the outset in the first phase, experimenting with how related Specific Artificial Intelligences by Deduction and by Application could work together, reading their outcomes from each other.

An Specific Artificial Intelligence by Application in tectonics could read simultaneously with the Specific Artificial Intelligence by Deduction in tectonics, any rational hypothesis made by Deduction, so that the intelligence by application could categorize any expected phenomenon given in the rational hypothesis found out by Deduction, and vice versa, given a categorical attribution made by an specific intelligence by Application in tectonics, the related specific application by Deduction in tectonics could find out which is the equation behind the data used in a categorical attribution in tectonics.

In the simultaneous reading between the reading of the Specific Artificial Intelligence by Application in tectonics and the Specific Artificial Intelligence by Deduction in tectonics, reading both of them simultaneous the outcomes of the other one, will facilitate that later on the Unified Application as a synthesis of all categories, and the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence, as synthesis of all specific matrices, at global level, the Unified Application as global application, and the Artificial Research by Deduction within the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence as global program, any outcome produced by the global program could be read/categorized by the global application, and any outcome

of the global application could be read/explained by the global program attributing the right equation behind the data of that global categorical outcome.

The collaboration of the global application and the global program will have as its most important result the facilitation of the integration process, up to the point to be synthesised both of them in only one global intelligence, the integrated Global Artificial Intelligence.

As a summary of the repercussions of the collaboration process between the Unified Application and the standardised Global Artificial Intelligence in the first stage of the unified Modelling System and the standardised Modelling System, the repercussions in synthesis are:

- The categorical/factual collaboration between by Application and by Deduction at global level between the third and fourth phases, standardized Global Application System and Unified Application, could be located in the simultaneous reading, which could be distributed in two simultaneous reading, depending on where it is done, the first or second stage of the standardized or unified Modelling System.

- The first simultaneous reading takes places in the first stage of the standardized Modelling System or the unified Modelling System.

- If the first simultaneous reading takes places in the first stage of the standardized Modelling System, as soon a rational hypothesis is placed in the rational database of hypothesis and passed the first rational check, the related specific or global application (depending which program was responsible of this rational hypothesis, specific or global), read the equation categorizing every expected phenomenon in the equation, to include the categories attributed in the conceptual scheme as first stage of the unified Modelling System. If there is a rational hypothesis or phenomenon without exiting category to match in the Unified Application, the rational hypothesis or phenomenon becomes a new attribution to include in the unified database of categories, locating the right place in the conceptual scheme for this new attribution, using as reference for the location in the conceptual scheme what sub-factor and sub-section has been stored the respective rational hypothesis in the rational database of hypothesis.

- If the first simultaneous reading takes place in the first stage of the unified Modelling System, once a categorical attribution ( full, new, or utilitarian) is located in the conceptual scheme, and passed the first categorical check, the related specific or global program (depending on which was the responsible for this categorical attribution, an specific application or the global application), read the date used for this categorical attribution to match the data with the corresponding equation able to explain the behaviour of this data, and in case that the category does not have any related factor in the global matrix, if suitable, the possibility to transform the category into a factor.

- The categorical/factual collaboration as that process able to transform categories into factors or factors into categories could be located in the simultaneous reading, what means that any outcome of any specific or global program, once it has been stored in the rational database of hypothesis and passed the first rational check, could be read by the related specific or global application for the categorization of any phenomenon explained by the equation, and vice versa, any outcome from any specific or global application once it has been stored in the conceptual scheme and passed the first categorical check, it could be read by the related specific or global program to match the right equation to the phenomenon comprehended within the categorical attribution.

- At any time that any category in the conceptual scheme, or any object placed in any category in the conceptual scheme, is affected by any modification or is deleted, the corresponding specific or global program must read the changes to replicate the corresponding rational changes in the rational database of hypothesis, to be exported to the rational models.

- At any time that any rational hypothesis in the database of rational hypothesis is affected by any modification or is deleted, the related specific or global application must read the changes to replicate the corresponding categorical changes in the conceptual scheme, to make as many arrangements as necessary in the categorical models on the conceptual map.

In essence it is in the first simultaneous reading where it is going to take place the categorical/factual collaboration between by Application and by Deduction, at specific or global level, which is going to affect the first stage of the unified Modelling System and the first stage of the standardized Modelling System because the first simultaneous reading should be done in the first stage of the categorical or deductive Modelling System.

And the second simultaneous reading will take place on the second stage of the unified Modelling and the standardized Modelling System, where the categorical/factual collaboration will still have some impact, but at this time reading the categorical models and the rational models, in addition to the decisional collaboration more specifically in the second stage of the categorical Modelling System, with replicas in the rational models, as I will explain in the next post dedicated to the collaboration between the unified and the standardized Modelling Systems, Decisional collaboration with effects on the third stage of the unified and standardized Modelling System, along with the robotic collaboration increasing the capabilities of both intelligences involve in the collaboration as long as they are going to be able to share and include more sets of decisions as long as more robotic devices are shared between both intelligences.

Rubén García Pedraza, 8 March 2020, London

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Probabilidad Imposible: Collaboration between the unified Modelling System and the standardized Modelling System, first stage

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